Meles on "Iolas" and Cacking Over at the Dens Are Driven. (Frederick Schwatka.)
When the first Innuit (as the Esqui

aux call themselves) opens his eyes the arctic regions about 4 or 5 clock in the morning, if it be a bring sledge journey—and most of the surneys are undertaken in that seawill find it breaking day or sibly the sun is an hour or two high eastern horizon and the dayight pouring through the thick walls of his house of snow (iglos) almost as ely as it would penetrate the walls a canvas tent. He knows about lime it is even in his little closed shell-like house of snow, and if he has any doubts about it, thinkt deceive him, he thrusts a stick (a small edged stick about beating the snow off reindeer clothing and bedding) through the top of the snow dome and takes a peep at the sky overhead to satisfy himself as to his overhead to satisfy himself as to his conjectures. Thinking it time to begin the day's labors he awakens his wife, with a solacing yawn or two turns between the reindeer-skins again for ort nap until breakfast is ready. ng the most energetic of the north-

ern race I never saw any of them do any work before the morning meal bed the labor necessary to prepare it. ing disposed of her preliminary morn-ing yawns, dresses herself so far as ng on her inner reindeer suit-the naux have two suits, an inner and outer-sits à la Turc on the rein-deer blanket at the head of the bed. and prepares the lamp. This Esquimau might well be compared in shape to the half of a clam-shell supported on three upright sticks about the size of carpenter's pencils stuck in the snow. The shallow dish is filled with seal or walrus oil, when it is nearly ready to run over the low flat edge of the clam-shell the Esquimau woman takes a little bit of The water simmers about an hour, ingalways

party prepares for the day's journey. must be given a coating of ice. This ful in their way. consumes about half an hour. Chunks slushy, are spread along the bone shoe driver suddenly utters, Freezing as it touches, it makes a surface of clear crys- left to watch the dogs the men, rifle in make good material for a snow-house, sledge-runners extremely slippery. The The heavy sealskin lashings are next tied along the sides of the sled sharp lookout is now kept by a boy or often in arctic sledge pictures, but un-der the side-lashings, which have been unless a large number are secured, when tightened by two persons on each side of the sledge, alternately taking in the slade, the other has made by pulling, and progressing to the front of the sledge, where the sum of the slack musk-oxen or a fresh trail of these conditions are in a party's favor. Believing there is water in a lake the always very lazy for a number of travellers have reached, and a good hours afterward. Should they see sledge, where the sum of the slack musk-oxen or a fresh trail of these the spot on the lake where the spot on the spot of the spot on the several times, and it is held as firmly as

ed not to be caught. Seeing the others being secured, he trots off slipped at once, and if they can bring for building purposes a few inches betto a hill, and from there watches the him to bay he is dispatched with guns, low, and a bank of loose snow may

the harness to remain on him all night and tying his forefoot to the side of his head so that he cannot progress very rapidly in his capers. A much worse situation regarding the dogs is to find them scampering away after a herd of reindeer passing in the neighborhood, just when they are needed to be harnessed. Of course they have no more chance of eatching one than they have of catching a bird, but this repeated many scores of times during their capine lives does not prevent them from trying it over and over vent them from trying it over and over again, and coming back in the course

The dogs being in harness, the babies are placed on top of the load and carefully wrapped up if the weather is cold; the sledgeman takes his place on the right forward end of the vehicle, his left hand grasping the forward lashing, while with the right he grasps his short-handled whip, with its fifteen- to twenty-foot lash, and having gotten all the dogs aroused from their by some emphatic and unpronounceable Esquimaux words, he snaps the whip among the lot with a sharp word of command. The first big dog that hears the keen crack of the whip-lash about his ears (and there is no use striking one of the little fellows at the start just to send him whining and yelping among the rest) neighbor, who in his turn retaliates on his nearest comrade, and so on through the whole team until they are all down howls that the sledge-driver proceeds to unravel with vigorous blows from and walk or trot along the rest of the day in a manner worthy of Barnum's happy family. The march is now conducted accord-

ing to the load. If it is very heavy

the dogs are at a walk and rest ten or

fifteen minutes in every hour or hour from a compact variety that grows | and a half. If light they may be kept | on the stones near the water, and rub-bing it in her hands, like some smoker every two or three hours. Between suddenly prick up their ears, throw preparing a pipe of tobacco from the these extremes of loads are many whittlings of a plug, she strings this grades of time allowance for rests. material along the edge of the lamp just where the oil touches it and then sets fire to it with a match. val in disentangling the harness, This is the wicking of this strange lamp. The flame is about as high as that emitted by a kerosene ing from one side to the other lamp, and extends along the flat edge | to avoid the whip and ill-natured, snapof the lamp from six inches to two feet. pish neighbors until the fan-shaped Over this flame is done the cooking and the drying of clothes. Above the front of the sledge get matted into a fire is suspended a box-like kettle, with length equal to that of the flame, and | ward until the dogs with the shortest holding from a quart to a gallon and a traces work to a great disadvantage. half. This is half filled with water, The traces are of unequal length, the and then a lot of reindeer or seal or longest being that of the leader of the walrus meat is placed in it, generally in | team, who is at the apex of an inverted chunks about the size of the double V, and by words of command he is fist. About three to four pounds of sent to the right or the left, made to meat is provided for each grown person. | stop or go ahead, or slacken or increase his gait, and ell the other dogs are for despite the utmost vigilance the shoot when the flesh is thoroughly cooked, regulated by his movements. He is of ice has at least become chipped and although the water never boils in generally valued more than two nicked in spots against the hard, icy or three team dogs in barter or sale. are awakened, and the preparations for These words of command are most Even this slight chipping tells against breakfast consist in their simply sitting tongue-twisting and fearful. Although its usefulness, especially as the poor upright and putting on their undersome arctic writers have essayed to dogs become fagged out. As the garments of reindeer skins. A ladle describe them within the limits of dogs commence to show their famade from the horn of the musk-ox or a tin pan is supplied to each guest. It attempt it, for I would as soon try to is capable of holding four or five of give the cackle of a hen or the rattle camping-place is found, a method of these chunks of meat, and the break- of a wagon over a stone pavement. I fast is begun. The eaters each fastens have never seen a white man who for a person to go on ahead, yet within his teeth into one of the steaming could imitate them closely enough to sight of the animals, and, with a piece pieces of meat, holding it with one enable the dogs to understand of seal or reindeer, stoop down and hand, while with the other he severs them. One of the words is easy pretend to cut the meat, as if preparing the seized portion with a sharp knife, enough to understand, it being our to feed the dogs. However fatigued, if and after a few mastications bolts it, "whoa-a-a-ah" long drawn out, and careful to cut downward to avoid a sort of vocal encouragement to keep sheing off the tip of his nose. at their task just as they are doing, and along at a rapid gait until the person is After the meat has disappeared the it sounds funny enough when you first almost reached, when he or she gets up soup left in the kettle, and which be- hear it to see them go right along when and runs on another hundred yards comes a very rich meat-tea by the sim- it is given instead of stopping according to repeat the decoying operation, mering process, is apportioned among to your expectations. Sometimes the leaving a few shreds of meat at the the guests, giving each about a quart, dogs will scent a heard of reindeer spot with which to tickle their tongues when provisions are plentiful. In win-ter this soup is made as cleaginous as unhitched from the sledge, and next short pull. In this way they can possible, and I have seen two inches of away they will scamper in the most pure melted fat swimming on the top of aggravating manner after the game. At it devoured with great eagerness. The the regular intervals of rest this is very morning meal having been disposed of. seldom done, but when reindeer have morning meal having been disposed of, seldom done, but when reindeer have the toilet is completed by the party in been descried and the sledge is stopped, putting on the outer suit of reindeer and the driver off hunting them, the more than one sledge, to "double" lothes. The head of the house then woman or some boy attempts to unissues from his hut and announces the ravel the taugle, and a shot from the on to one. I remember once being state of the weather. If it is fair the distant hunter catches him with the compelled to put the dogs of three task undone, for the dogs know as well

depth of about an inch. While took-too ! " (reindeer) and the sledge is sharp series of rifle-shots are heard, and sledge-slats, as seen so thrown on the runners in front of the sledge pictures, but unless a large number are secured, when the evening meal about an hour.

Where oil is plentiful, as on short jourmade as taut as the strength of the they are dressed at once. The reason neys, and time is no object, the subject of water is not so important, but it is not so important, but it is seldom on a long journey that both dightened by two persons on each side and they are very averse to feeding these conditions are in a party's favor. taken in is made fast. This is done cattle of the cold countries, no immessnow-houses will be built depends greveral times, and it is held as firmly as while the sledge is being laden the chase follows the next day, or on women and boys are busy harnessing the same day if they have been discov- feet long and about the diameter of a encountered, and then the dogs are well on the surface may be worthless

or 200 yards of rocky ground, where a man could not have spread his coat again, and coming back in the course of an hour or two completely fagged out, their tongues lolling out of their mouths, and almost worthless for the rest of the day. Occasionally a dog or two is lost in these foulders above. or two is lost in these fruitless chases, for there are always a few wolves around to pick up any stray dog that may wonder too far from his abode of did not run against a stone. When a place is reached where the expert driver sees that it is impossible for the sledge to get along without striking a stone the members of the party take off their outer reindeer coats and, spreading them over the worst stones, allow the sledge to glide safely over, one or two persons gathering up the garments behind and running forward te spread them again should occa-sion require. If, after all these careful expedients, the ice should in any way be stripped from the shoe of the sledge-runner—as by a concealed stone under the snow when the crust of the latter gives way—so important does the Esquimau consider this "icing" that he will stop at the first lake or river and dig through six or seven feet ice to obtain water, so that the tire of the runners can be replaced, the time

so occupied being used as a rest for the dogs and remainder of the party. The rest at noon is employed in taking an observation of the sun, if it preliminary "free fight" they are perfectly willing to obey all further orders and walk or trot along the rest of the deer, seal, or musk-ox meat raw but if a good diameter is that frozen as solid as a piece of wood. these frozen chunks, beaten into brashy suddenly prick up their ears, throw their noses into the air, and start forward with the sledge at a run unless Generally every second or third rest stopped by the driver. From this it is at once discovered that there is game somewhere to windward, and the hunter, gun in hand, goes to investigate, ing the snow, or in any way the oftentimes returning in sheer disgust at finding that it was only an Arctic hare that had been frightened from its home. No inconsiderable number of the reindeer and polar bears that are secured by native sledging parties are first made known in this manner, however, and give the Esquimau ample warning to prepare himself to capture his unseen

As the afternoon wears along the

stoppages for rest become more frequent and the resting spells longer, for the dogs have commenced to show signs of fatigue and the sledge pulls harder, of the midday lunch. snow-crust that occurs occasionally encouraging them for short distances is to feed the dogs. However fatigued, if simply signifies "Go ahead as you are," up their ears, and with sharp, short barks of satisfaction pull the sledge often be lured along two or three miles. teams, or put the dogs of two sledges sledge teams, forty-five in number, on Attention is first paid to his sledge, as the human beings that the shot they one sledge to pull it through a deep which he turns over on its back, so to heard means a meal for them if suc-speak, the runners sticking in the air, cessful, and they are perfectly wild to there also being fifteen to twenty for the bone shoes with which it is shod assist the hunter in making it success- people pushing and pulling at it. In this deep canon the wind had no chance to pack the snow, a most essenof snow are dipped in water and, while ridge and the crest is nearly gained, the tial condition in order to have good slushy, are spread along the bone shoe driver suddenly utters, "Took-too, sledging. The two conditions necessary for a good camp are water and applied with the palm of the hand it stopped, the gun taken out from under snow; that is, near a fresh-water lake ezes into translucent ice. Then a the top lashing, where it has been placed or river where water can be procured spray of water is spurted over this conveniently, and with one or two per- by digging through the ice, and deep sons or more-the boys and women- snow-banks of such quality that it will tal ice no thicker than a coating of var-nish, which makes the bottom of the the reindeer that have been sighted. A a very hilly country, especially one a granitic formation, arctic sledge thus iced will draw double or even quadruple the load that would have been possible had this not been goes among them and forces them frozen to the bottom, consequently alunwillingly to lie down again. A most any of them may be depended upon to furnish sufficient water. As under the projecting s'ats, being given a turn around the ends, and if the top of some near hill, and in a little decrease. In prospecting the Esquiman sledge is very long an additional turn is made around the centre one. The sledge is now ready for its load. The large boxes, bags, and other baggage touches the ground, bending his hody. boxes, bags, and other baggage touches the ground, bending his body by some varying peculiarity of the hues put on first, and the other material with it, and the number of times he he can tell pretty closely whether it is added, the last layer being the reindeer skins of the bedding, hair turned he wants from the sledge. From this mistaken now and then, however, and inward. Over this, backward and for- can be ascertained about the number after digging through six or seven feet ward, is thrown a lashing of small of reindeer he has killed, for from of ice he finds to his disgust that there thongs, probably 100 to two to three dogs are required for is nothing but fine mud at the bot-200 feet in length and about a foot each deer. The dogs are unhitched and tom. I have known six holes to be dug apart along the length of the sledge. the slain reindeers are dragged, head- on one lake with this result. In such This does not pass around the project foremost, to the sledges, where they are cases snow or ice must be melted. This

a descent on their dogs to kill and eat them. diate pursuit is undertaken, but on the best snow for that purcamp is made as soon as possible, and the chase follows the next day, or on the same day if they have been discoythe dogs, each one of these animals, from their variable size, having its own harness, which must be selected separately and the dog secured, harnessed, and properly fastened to the sea-coast, as in sledge. Considerable some dog size the same day if they have been discovered early. Musk-ox and reindeer lead-pencil, with which they prod the snow at its greatest depths along over the land, as we did on most of our they can determine its consistency not only on the surface, but as deep as they per hour. Attached to the locomoc. Occasionally some dog gives travelling from one village to another, will need to cut it in making the blocks tive was a West-Shore baggage-car, cors a merry chase, for he seems the polar bear is the most likely to be for the snow-house. Snow that looks proceedings. When search is made for him he trots away again when they get near, until finally everybody in camp has to turn out and surround him, delaying starting probably a quarter to half an hour. He does not play this trick on them more than once or twice before the irate aledgeman settles his fate by allowing the starting and starting that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that the first one who finds a good place gives a shout indicating that he has been successful in his prod lings,

he leaves his stick standing upright in the snow to mark the spot, and with the show to mark the spot, and with the others brings the dogs and sledges to the building site, and operations are commenced on these hyperborean dwell-ings. Imagine a brick painted white and increased in size about three or four times, then you have a spowfour times, then you have a snow-block. Take a spiral course of these snow-blocks ascending, and each one leaning a little more than its previous fellow, until the last one, in the top, is perfectly level, and the whole structure, leaving out the chinks and cracks be-tween blocks, looking like the half of an egg-shell, and you have an igloo.

We had three of these igloos built every evening for our party of nearly twenty souls, and this building occupied about an hour. Half an hour is passed in prospecting for water and good snow, half an hour is consumed in completing the snow-bed inside and spreading

thereon the reindeer skins for the bed

When the building site has been se-

passed in cooking the food.

lected a couple of the party, generally nearly full-grown boys, proceed to dig the well through the thick ice to the fresh water underneath. Operations are commenced with two tools-an icescoop and an ice-chisel. The ice-scoop is a musk-ox ladle, already described, fastened to the end of a light pole about 10 feet long, the latter being a chisel or a sharpened bolt on a similar pole. A hole is cut in the ice about a foot and a half in diameter and about 6 or 8 inches deep with the ice-chisel, and the chopped ice formed in this operation is taken out with the ice-scoop and deposited alongside the well. This alternation of cutting with the chisel and removing with the scoop is kept up until the water is reached, four to six or seven feet betaking an observation of the sun, if it be visible, to determine the latitude, and the rests are so disposed that there on a small lake where we thought getriver they can be caught with a hook Chunks are cut off this about the size of three fingers with a hatchet or snow-knife, and a liberal allowance of thus often catch a good meal of these delicious fish. The igloo completed and fibres with the back of the hatchet, make a snow-bed made inside about two feet up the noonday meal. At any time du- high, the sledge is unloaded and the reindeer skins spread on the snow-bed. the first layer, of untanned ones, being hair side down and the next, of soft skins, being hair side up, on which the natives sleep without cloth-ing. If during the day the sledge has upset or the wind has been driftsnow could have gotten on the reindeer-skins at the top of the load, they are thoroughly beaten with a snowstick kept for that purpose. It is this peculiarity which distinguishes rein-deer-skins from all other arctic furthe ease with which snow, however damp, can be removed from it by this beating process. The lamp's fire going, while waiting for the meat to cook it is customary for all the party to partake of half a pound to a pound each of raw frozen meat, after the manner

> If the dogs have not been fed for two or three days it will be now in order to give them their semi-weekly feeding, and this requires a good deal of time and patience. They are only fed once every other day even when the canine larder is amply supplied and they are doing their hardest work, while on long ourneys, where an ample larder occurs only at rare intervals, the times of feeding are more likely to be every third and even fourth day. And when fed every other day, if the food is simple, they will go indefinitely on the hardest work and retain their good condition. One of the hardest things for the dogtle bits, so that the dogs can swallow it at a gulp or two, and spread upon the ground or snow, the little ones will get nearly all of it, for the first reception "What date?" "1874." ones belligerently indulging in an unlittle ones are as busy as chickens picking up the bits. Nothing can be more comical than to see a feeding of this kind among a large band of dogs, for by the time the huge fellows are through fighting, the food has disappeared, and you see them go smelling around the ground in the most foolishlooking manner, with a look of disgust on their faces, as if they were wondering what they were fighting about anyway, the little ones forming a circle at a respectful distance, licking their chops gleefully, while you imagine you can almost see them wink at each other at the good oke they have played on their larger brethren. However much this ending may please us as we see the justifiable discomfiture of the big brutes, it is evidently not as well relished by the dogdriver himself, whose sympathies lie more with those that do for him the greatest amount of work, and these. of course, are the big bullies. If the meat is thrown out in too large chunks to be swallowed without tearing to it in hand and admit one dog at a time to the inside of the igloo, where . The stamps offered in exchange, one chops off the chunks of meat while one or two more regulate the entrance and exit of the hungry, ravenous creatures. So hungry are the dogs at all times that a small igloo is built alongside the living one in which to store the sledge-lashings, dog-harness, and everything of the nature of skins and leather, or even cloth covered with grease or blood, for could they get at them the ravenous beasts would tear them to pieces. The dogs fed, the evening meal of cooked meat and soup disposed of as at breakfast-time, the tired travellers turn in between their robes of reindeer to rest from the day's exertions, having first put some inflammable material near them to light from a little flame left burning at one corner of the lampthis to be thrust through the top of the igleo should any hungry wolves make

was run the other day between Buffalo and Frankfort at a rate .which is said to be the fastest on record. The dis timore and Ohio private car. The Railway Gazette, in noting the run,

STAMP ALBUMS.

A ROYAL ROAD TO LEARNING. How and Why the Stamp-Collecting Mania

Has Been Introduced Into, the Public

Schools. [New York World.] No more healthful amusement was ever invented for children than the collection of postage-stamps. Two or three parents have written lately to the World asking for advice because their children were anxious to form collections, and they were afraid "it would lead them into temptation." The re-

city have discovered that there is one

opened their eyes.

royal road to learn much of what is taught between the fifth and first grade, and that is through a stamp album. The result is that they are enthe fixing up of the lamp and kettle with the fire burning, and one hour is couraging the children in every possi-ble way to form collections, that they set the example themselves, and that at noon recess they often preside over a get a fine collection in a year. stamp exchange. Said one teacher recently at a teachers' meeting: "I have been only three months collecting, and in that time I have learned more geography and more current history than in any previous year. I have two boys in my class (fifth grade) who have been collecting for a year-one ten and the other eleven-and no boy in the first grade can match either of them. They know the name and date of accession of every ruler in the world; the population, coinage (in our money), shield, flag of every stamp-issuing country or colony; the different issues of stamps, of course; and they have a better general knowledge of the earth, the relative sizes of countries, the intelligence of the people, than nine grown persons out of ten. They have learned it without study, as an amusement, without knowing that they were acquiring information more valuable than the rules of marbles." She did

not exaggerate in the least.

A principal at the same meeting said: "My brightest children are stamp-collectors. All my 'show scholars are. I can go into any school and pick out in ten minutes every stamp-collector. To do it I will give out twenty questions of general in-formation, and every one who answers ten or more will be a stamp-collec tor." When asked what questions she would ask she gave the following as an off-hand illustration: What European countries own the West In dia Islands? Name the groups belonging to each. What is the population of Montserrat? How are the Virgin Islands governed? Where and what is Heligoland? Name the countries of Europe according to size, then according to population. The same ca. Name England's colonies in South Africa, in Australasia, in Asia, according to size and then according to population. How many British colonies use our American coinage? How many foreign countries? present ruler of each country in Europe and the title of each one. Name some of the kingdoms of India still ruled by native princes. What do you know about Borneo? Where is Stellaland? Name the rulers of Spain since 1860. Of France. Of Italy. "Any child," she said, "who ha been collecting for a year could answer every one of them. The newest col lector could answer six or eight, and perhaps ten. How many children who

to not collect could answer five of them?" Audher teacher told how an inspector capte to her class-room at the noon recess, intending to stop the "foolishness about stamps." They were in was formed by some volcanic agency the midst of the stamp exchange, and a | in ridges or folds, running in the dire driver to manage is the feeding of his boy had just handed her a stamp to tion of the length of the island. Duanimals so as to give each one his share, which is seldom all they want share, which is seldom all they want your seat," said the inspector, grimly: ridges were ground off, and the debris She held up the stamp to the boys around, "Sarawak," they chorused. 'Whose head?" "Rajah Brooke." of food is always greeted by the big is it worth-eighteen cents unusedin exchange?" "Twenty cents." necessary squabble to determine supre-macy, and while this is going on the said the teacher, "and I knew what the inspector had come for. so I thought I would teach him a lesson, and continued on Sarawak. Where is Sarawak?" "In Borneo." "Who rules Borneo?" "Sultan Abdul Mumein." "What is the capital city?" "Bruni." "What is the population?"
"Twenty thousand." "Of the island?" 'Nearly 2,000,000." "Who is Rajah Brooke?" "Sir Charles Johnston Brooke, successor of James Brooke." "What is Sarawak?" "A province of Borneo." "It's very much like Bosnia or the Herzegovina," said my "best" boy. "They are Turkish provinces, but Turkey will never govern them again. Sarawak is really an English dependency." "Has England any other foothold in Borneo?" "Yes, the North Borneo Company. We had its postage-stamp last week." "How did Borneo get it name?" I asked at a venture. I did not know myself, and my "second-best" boy came right into the breach." "Bruni," or "Borne," said he, "means 'the bravest,' and that was the name of the capital; but pieces the large dogs get it all. The best method of feeding is for several to take of the whole island. Its real name is something like Polokalamantan. she continued, "were a Straits Settlement 24-cent green of 1868, a Santo Domingo i real violet on violet of 1879, and a 1d. Griqualand unused; balance, cash. The boys went through their facings on each country, doing even better than on Sarawak. It was really a treat to hear them describing Griqualand and the recent changes in South African colonies, which cannot be found in any book or anywhere outside of the stamp catalogues or the Philatelic World." the Sarawakian stamp-boy had pocketed his three stamps and two cents cash balance due the teacher turned to the inspector, who had stood silent, grim, and grisly, and asked him, with butter in her mouth: "Do your children collect, Mr. Blank?" "They do not," said he rather gruffly-his lesson had been severe-"but, if this is 'collecting stamps,' they shall begin to-morrow. A train on the West-Shore railroad This is the fourth grade; they are both in the first; neither one of them could answer one question you have asked.' Since that time Inspector Blank has been an earnest supporter of philately, and has given to school-children over a

dozen albums. He now has a standing offer of an international (the best) album to any scholar in his schools who collects 400 different stamps. The same teacher said, in reply to questions, that she found it best never to interfere with trading except to determine the value of the stamps, and to see, generally, that value was given for value according to catalogue prices. When a new stamp came in the trade was postponed to the next exchange for

pleasure constantly grows on account of the information acquired. When he receives a new stamp, say from Suriname, Stellaland, or Nowanuggur, cannot remain satisfied until try and how and when the stamp was issued. The result is that for general information concerning any country or colony issuing stamps the

American small-boy collector is far better authority than the gazetteer or ency-clopædia. What diamonds are to a weman rare stamps are to the collector, while the common stamps are to him what ordinary jewels are to her. Some of the finest collections made plies that they received have probably by young persons have not cost the Teachers in the public schools of this

owners more than the price of the al-bums, which range from 50 cents to \$2.50 for ordinary purposes. every person has some way of obtain-ing one or more kinds of rare stamps, and these can always be exchanged. An imperial or international album

and a Scott catalogue are all that the beginner needs. With these, ordinary luck, and a little perseverance, he can

ARTESIAN WELLS. A Discussion of the Practicability of Thes Wells for Richmond.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your editorial of this morning " Professor Winston, or Mr. Blair, or some other geologist, can tell us whether it is likely or not that Artesian wells can be made useful in Rich

After Professor Winston is manners However, in response to the above, we will endeavor to open the case for him. "In projecting Artesian wells for town-supply it is important to know the geological character of the locality where the boring is to be made, and, as far as possible, the source of the water. Indeed, without a knowledge of the probable character of the particular

locality, sinking a well is like investing in a lottery, and hardly justifiable as a municipal undertaking. It is true that many wells are sunk without the advice of competent authority, and some of them are successful; as a rule they nd in failure. The instance of the St. Louis (Mo.) well, where \$10,000 was sunk in the well, is instructive in this connection."-Ziemssen, "Hygiene and Public Health."

The Dispatch instances the New York city Artesian wells. With regard to them, and as bearing on our Artesian prospects, we present some facts taken New York Board of Health. According to analysis, seven wells out of nine were strongly impregnated with poisonous matter. The wells were from thirty to seventy feet deep, only one reaching a depth of 169 feet. The water from the latter was the worst of all, having a distinct smell of urine, and being baily contaminated otherwise. The soda water manufacturers of New York have been notified by the Board of Health to abandon the use of these waters. In 125 out of 142 epidemics of typhoid fever the English Government Board decided that the cause was im-

pure drinking-water. Why should New York Artesian wells yield such impure fluid? Because, in consequence of the geological formation of Manhattan Island, they can only yield surface-water, which must necessarily be contaminated by the superpo-

sition of a large city.

In discussing the probabilities of successful Artesian borings in Richmond, the topography and geology of the city will be our only guide. glance at the geology of New York city

will be interesting .

"According to geological theories
the surface-rock of Manhattan Island forming deep pockets, whose capacity for receiving and holding water was facilitated by numerous interstices became the natural beds for the reception of the drainage of the surrounding districts, the organic rock itself being impervious to water. Persons boring for water found these deposits, or pockets, a very short distance below the surface. The water obtained was clear, cold, and apparently pure. Other wells have been drilled through the ridges to a distance of two thousand feet without obtaining water. The majority of the so-called Artesian wells in New York city are less than a hundred feet deep in the pockets that have

held the sewage of the city for years.' There are marked differences between the geology and topography of Richthe foundation-rock is the same. " The rock of the island is gneiss, except a portion of the north end, which is limstone. It is the same range which i the basis rock of nearly all the great cities of the Atlantic coast. It crosses New Jersey, where it is turned to clay, until it appears under Trenton, and it extends to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, Va."-Geological Railway Guide.

We propose to say something about the surface-water of this city, and next about the geology of Richmond, and the probable success of Artesian bor-RICHMOND, August 6, 1885.

CUTICURA, UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS. AND CHEMISTS

EVERYWHERE.

We have obtained satisfactory results roin the use of the Cutterna Remedies in air own family, and recommend their be-ond any other remedies for diseases of the kin and blood. The demand for them

SOAP sells to my best class of customers. My lady customers will buy no other.

H. E. SAMUEL, Druggist,
Panville, Ky.

Our opinions on the subject of the Curicura Kemedies are formed from the expressions of our customers, to detail which would be to write a volume. They sell more readily than any other blood remedies.

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Your Curicura Resolvent is a staple article with us, and never have I known of a single instance where it did not give outire satisfaction. Your Curicura Soap speaks for itself, and those using it once will take no other.

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Your Cuticura Soap can't be beat. We

Druggist, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Your CUTICURA SOAF can't be beat. We have been handling your CUTICURA REMEDIES for several years, and would not be without them under any consideration.
DR. C. P. JUDSON & BROTHER,

DR. C. P. JUDSON & BROTHER,
Alvarado, Texas,
I have found your Cuticura Remedias
to excel any like preparations
A. G. MILLER, Druggist,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Cuticura, the great Skin-Cure; CutiCuticura, an exquisite Skin-Equation CURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin-Beautiflet and CUTTCURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Puriflet, are sold everywhere. Price: CUTT CURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 51. PRIMARED by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Send for 'How to Cure Skin-Diseases."

AUCTION SALES - Monday.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF A
TRACTOF LAND NEAR VARINA, IN
THE COUNTY OF HENRICO, AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a decree prenounced by
the Circuit Court of Henrico county, on the
23d day of June. 1885, in the suits in equity
therein pending, by the style of Johnson excentor vs. Johnson and als., and Melton
vs. Seddon P. Alken and als., the undersigned, special commissioners appointed by
said decree, will offer for sale at public auction, at the front door of the court-house of
Henrico county, on MONDAY, AUGUST, 10, 1885.

MONDAY, AUGUST, 10, 1885, at 12 M., that being the first day of the August term of the County Court of said county, the following property—to wit, that certain TRACT OF LAND containing 216 ACRES and 9 POLES, more or less, situated about twelve miles below the city of Richmond, and partly fronting on James river, and Four-Mile creek, and bounded by the lands of Messrs, Ammon, Sharp, James, and others, and being the same land formerly conveyed by T. C. Rice to Albert M. Alkon, deceased. This land is said to be of very fair quality, and from its contiguity to the river, and the further fact that it has large sora marshes upon it, affording great facilities for shooting, fishing, &c., renders it desirable property. A plut of the land will be exhibited on the day of saic, and in the mean time can be seen at the office of the ancetioneers.

mean time can be seen at the ones of auctioneers.

TERNS: One third cash; residue in equal instalments at six and twelve months, legal interest added, the purchaser to execute his negotiable noies for the deferred payments, and title retained until the whole of the purchase-money is paid and a conveyance ordered by the Court.

EDWARD Y. CANNON, THOMAS N. CARTER, Special Commissione.

Special Commissi Sutton & Co., Auctioneers.

SUTTON & CO., Auctioneers.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HENRICO—JOHNSON'S EXECUTOR, PLAINTIFF, VS. JOHNSON AND OTHERS. DEFENDANTS; AND THOMAS J. MELTON, PLAINTIFF, VS. SEDDON P. ALKEN AND ALS., DEFENDANT—IS CHANCERY.

I hereby certify that the bond required of Special Commissioners E. Y. Cannon and Thomas N. Carter, by decree entered in the above causes on the 23d day of June, 1885, has been duly given.

Given under my hand this 9th day of July, 1885.

GEORGE W. CARTER, JY 26, 28, 30, Au2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Cierk.

By Chewning & Rose.

By Chewning & Rose, Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers, and No. 5 north Tenth street.

Commissioners Auction O SALE OF TWO TRACTS OF LAND, ABOUT SIX MILES WEST OF RICH-MOND, ON THE THREE-CHOPPED ROAD.

Wade, &c., Circuit Court of the county of Henrico, de-In pursuance of a decree in the above mentioned suit we, the undersigned special commissioners thereby appointed, will offer for sale on MONDAY, August 10, 1885.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1885.
at 12 M. In front of the court-house of Henrico county, the above-described property—
namely, A TRACT OF LAND, containing
112 ACRES, situated on the north line of the
Three-Chopped road, about six miles west of
Richmond, upon which is a comfortable
frame dwelling containing three rooms;
nice well of water in the yard. The greater
portion of the above is nice arable land,
superchibe of being highly improved the nice well of water in the yard. The g portion of the above is nice arable susceptible of being highly improve residue in woods of mixed growth. a TRACT OF LAND on the south immediately opposite the above con-ing about THIRTY ACRES, upon winers are no improvement.

GLORGE J. HOOPNR. JR., JAMES M. MATTHEWS, WILLIAM HANCOCK. Chewsing & Rose, Auctioneers

By Furman Tupper,

Real Estate Agent and Auctionser, 1116 Main street. A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

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on the premises at 60 clock P. M. These nouses contain four rooms and are occupied Parties attending this sale can purchase

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COURTHOUSE—
A NICE DWELLING, seven rooms: anoffice in yard, four rooms: a carpenter- and
blacksmith-shop; twenty-two acres of fine
land, with young orehard of eighty trees,
Apply to
J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO. J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., au 7-3t 1113 Main street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, 466

35 CHAMBER SUITS,

15 PARLOR SUITS, 500 MATTHESSES. AT COST, to make room for fall stock, au 6-15t HARWOOD & SON, Governor street,

DURING THE NEXT SIXTY days you can buy FURNITURE at prices that will as days you can buy FURNITURE at our warerooms at prices that will as-furnish you. Our stock being much larger than we wish to carry, we will ofter goods at prices that will compel you to buy. If you want a cheap PARLOR or CHAMBER BUIT you can save money by giving usa sail.

acility of can save money by giving us a said.

Terms made satisfactory to all responsible parties. E. GATHRIGHT & SON, 1e 7 I and 1e Governor street.

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Largest Stock—Largest Business. Best Value—Cannot be Undersold.—Before purchasing call and see. Parties wanting goods on the festalment plan will not have to pay a bonus of 20 perbent, for the accommodation. William Main street, 22 Governor afreet, 4 wed Bond street, Telephone, 385. jy 7-3m

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RURIAL-CASES, SHROGDS, and FUNERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
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night.

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MAIN STREET, between Seventh and
Eighth, have a large assortment of
SHROUDS, WOOD and METALLEC CASKETS, CASES, and CLOTH CASKETS, at
low prices.
Country and telegraph orders promptly low prices,
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attended to day or night, ap 1-1w&cow

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SALT, SALT, SALT. LIVERFOOL FINE OF THE BEST BRANDS IMPORTED, for sale from vessel or store by au 2-10t DAVENPORT & MORRIS.

ROSS'S RASPBERRY VINEGAR,
MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE, GINGER
ALE, and FLAVORING SYRUPS of all flavors, for summer use, at
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we offer safe and reliable life insurance at
lowest rates, Correspondence and business
solicited.

AUCTION SALES Fature Days. By W. H. Lyne & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 1113 Main street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1885, at 650 clock P. M., the real estate described in said deed, being a neat and comfortable FRAME DWELLING of about four rooms, with lot 33x110 feet on the south side of Graham street between Marshall and Union streets, in that part of the county of Henrico, adjacent to the city of Richmond, known as Fulton.

TERMS: Cash as to the expenses of sale, the sum of \$200 with interest thereon from the 30th of July, and all taxes due on said property, and the residue upon such terms as shall be announced at the time of sale.

W. H. LYNE, Trustee.

W. H. LYNE, Trustee.

RICHMOND BAZAAR,

NOS, 1438 AND 1440 FRANKLIN STREET. SPECIAL SALE OF AN ENTIRE OUTFIT
OF VALUABLE CANNING AND PROCESS MACHINERY, SUPERIOR
MATCH HORSES, EXTRA
FAMILY COWS, SPRINGWA GO N S. Oc., AT
AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885, at 11 o'clock, we will at the request of Mr. John B. Davis) sell as above a large and valuable lot of CANNING and PROCESS

valuable lot of CANNING and PROCESS
MACHINERY, including
(French) PEA-SEPARATOR, the most
perfect in this country, now as good as
new and very costly;
MACHINES and IMPLAMENTS for making capa-all of the most approved pal-

ing cans-all of the most approved pat-terns;
2 PATENT CORN-CUTTERS, for cutting

corn for canning purpose patterns: About 2,000 new two- and three-pound CASES for cans; 1 superior FORCE-PUMP, in perfect order; 3 TOMATO SPRING-WAGONS and HAR-NESS to match;
I CART and HABNESS to match—built for same uset—as good as new, and conveniently arranged.
The above are all in perfect order and can be recommended to parties engaged in the canning business.

ADDITIONAL. 4 pairs WELL-MATCHED HORSES,

4 pairs WELL-MATCHED HORSES, very valuable, young, well-broke, and raised by Mr. Davis;
6 superior FRESH MILCH COWS of good stock. Can be recommended as reliable family animals, all being large nilkers;
2 pairs GOOD FARM MULES;
1 HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS elegant outfit.
This sale deserves public attention, as the whole will be sold without reserve.
au 8 E. B. COOK, Auctioneer.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS FOR SALE,

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county. Va., rendered on the 5th day of July, 1884, in the cases of Forter and wife its, Fruzier, &c., and two other uits, which decree was affirmed by the Surreme Court of Appenis on the 17th day of March, 1885, the undersigned, appointed

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING-PLACE

we muse of the Springs in Rockbridge county.
The tract contains about 1,000 acros.
It lies between North meaning and Mill nountain, and, with the large and well-aranged hotel building and coins a ranges, it onstitutes a beautiful group in a lovely valety, Apart from its value as a simmer report, the sales of the water and alum mass and one justify an investment at a andsome price. ERMS of SALE: Ten per cent. In money;

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent, in memory business in five equal annual payments, be secured by londs, with approved surselies therein, bearing interest from date, and by retention of title as ultimate security.

JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,

F. S. BLAME,

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON,

HUGH W. SHEFFEY,

GEORGE M. COURAN, JR.,

Commissioners,

I. Joseph N. Ryan, clerk of the Circuit Court of Augusta county do sertify that George M. Cochran, Jr., one of the commussions in the causes of Porter and wife s. Frazier, dc., and two other suits, has this day executed bond according to law, in the penalty prescribed by the decree in said causes at the July special term, 1884.

Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1885.

JOSEPH N. RVAN. Chark JOSEPH N. RYAN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL. ...

RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS. The New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange offers and for buying and selling the leading railway shares, and lots of ten twenty, or lifty shares are traded in at about the prices of larger lots. This gives a favorable opportunity to those who may wish to investor speculate in smaller lots in a perfectly legitimate manner. We are prepared to execute all orders on commission that may be intrusted to us on proper margin, and will gladly furnish any information that we may be able to command.

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RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Committee of Reorganization appointed under the amended agreement dated 15th January, 1885 pursuant to the power therein given, hereby fix SATUR-DAY, 20th August, 1885, as the limit of time within which bondhoiders and stock-holders may share in the hencits of the purchase and reorganization under said amended agreement. Holders are required to deposit their securities not later than the day named with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, in accordance with the terms of the said amended agreement. Bonds tendered for deposit after 20th August, 1885, will be churged 1 percent. The committee reserve the right to increase, without notice, such charge from time to time.

ERWIN DAVIS,

the right to increase, without notice, so charge from time to time.

ERWIN DAVIS,

JAMES B. COLGATE,

JOHN J. McCOOK,

JAMES T. CLOSSON,

GEORGE F. BAKER,

SMITH CLIFT,

CHARLES M. FRY,

J. KENNEDY TOD,

FRANCIS O. FRENCH,

au 2,4,552tawtau29

Committee

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HEALING, BUFFALO LITHIA,
HEALING, BUFFALO LITHIA,
CONGRESS, WOLF-TRAP LITHIA,
HUNYADIJANOS, FRIBORICHSHALL,
and other STANDARD WATERS.
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